

**SELECTIONS**  
**FROM THE**  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE**

**PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**AND THE**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES.**

**Received from the 24th to the 31st of August, 1869.**

**THE *Mahwa Ukhbar*** of the 18th of August, referring to the custom among native chiefs of entertaining the Governor-General, Political Agents, and other English gentlemen at dinners, dances, &c., remarks that he has never heard of the compliment being returned; and thinks that if English gentlemen would give return entertainments, it would be the means of creating greater friendship between them.

Reference is made to some tank in course of excavation at Hyderabad by order of Sir Salar Jung. This work is estimated to cost some ten lakhs of rupees (£1,00,000), and will be ready in five years. The writer thinks "it would be well if a yearly report of the State of Hyderabad were published, the same as is published of Travancore and Cochin, as in that case the praises of Sir Salar Jung would be printed as they are printed of Madho Rao, Dewan of Travancore."

The *Ukhbar Alum* of the 19th of August publishes some comments on the letter of the Secretary of State for India, published in the *Gazette* of the 4th of August, and expresses surprise that such orders should have been passed "as put a stop to the collection of money; for if it be said that the rates of the grain market were not then high, the reply is, that



they were certainly not so low as to warrant the issue of such an order; and now the prices are excessively high. "It cannot be said that the Secretary of State was ignorant of the scarcity, or of what use is the Electric Telegraph Line between England and this country? And why are daily reports sent by the Government of India, if they are not intended to include such items as these? The fact is these are critical times, and as far as it is possible, the Government of India ought to show its zeal in the matter."

Alluding to the reception of Syud Sheikh Sullaman Effendi, Agent of the Sultan of Turkey, who is said to have arrived at Bombay *en route* to Bokhara, the *Khashful Ukhbar* is quoted to the effect that "a person of such importance was entitled to more consideration, the neglect of which by the servants of the British Government is of itself a want of foresight," &c., &c.

The *Social Science Congress* of the 20th of August, and the *Punjabi Ukhbar* of the same date, do not require special notice.

The *Aligurh Institute Gazette* of the 20th of August publishes a letter from Mr. Melvill to Syud Ahmed Khan, Secretary to the British Indian Association, North-Western Provinces, announcing the receipt by His Grace the Duke of Argyll of copies of various applications the Association has from time to time submitted to the Government of India for the benefit of the public, and promising attention to any representations of the Association which may be forwarded to him by the Government of India. The address delivered by Moulvie Waheed-ood-deen to the leading inhabitants of the Province of Behar is published. The address exhorts the people to give their children an English education, and, in support of his firm opinions on the advantages of education, he quotes those of some eminent persons, including Sir W. Muir, Sir C. Beadon, &c., &c.

The *Merit Gazette* of the 21st of August, referring to the appointment of the Maharajah of Jeypore as a member of the



Governor-General's Council, remarks that he does not know whose place the Maharajah has been selected to fill; and he thinks that before appointing such chiefs, they should be examined as to their fitness to hold so high a post, "as the generality of chiefs are only nominated for the purpose of adding yes to yes, by which no important advantage can be gained."

The *Koh-i-Noor* of the 21st of August congratulates His Excellency the Viceroy on obtaining possession of such a valuable piece of property as the Sambur Lake, "which, if proper arrangements are made, will also prove profitable to the Maharajah. The writer suggests that if reservoirs be sunk in different parts of the lake, the yield of salt will probably be greater. He also thinks there must be a mine of salt under the lake, and directs attention to the subject." He further mentions the discovery of a salt mine between 20 and 30 miles from Umballa, "which is lying useless, and which if brought into use would reduce the price of an article so beneficial to all."

Allusion is made to the frequency of child murder at Ahmedabad, where women, who bear natural children, have them put out of the way as quickly as possible. It is thought that strict orders should be passed to put a stop to this inhuman practice. It is further suggested, that when any woman gives birth to a child, she should have it secretly conveyed to the nearest Thannadar, who should receive it, make no enquiry into the matter, and be bound not to expose it. Any one who makes it public, should be liable to punishment, &c., &c.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 23rd of August the *Gwalior Gazette* of the 15th, the *Bhiddia Bilass* of the 7th, and the *Educational Gazette* of the 20th, do not require special notice.

The *Unjuman Hind* of the 21st of August notices Burmah news copied from the *Nau Bahar Ukhbar*, Moqltan, to the effect that the Chiefs of Mandalay had warned the British Agent not to exceed his prerogative, &c. Further, that the



Burmese are holding Europeans in great contempt, intimating that, "they have only a year longer to remain in Burmah, when not a trace of them will remain," &c., &c.

The *Oordoo Muir Gazette* of the 23rd of August alludes to the establishment of Committees by the authorities of stations for the purpose of exercising a wholesome supervision over colleges, schools, and other matters connected with Native Education. The writer thinks that in many places very little regard has been paid to this; and that for every work a separate workman is required; and that the experience of one department does not answer for another, &c., &c. He is also of opinion that, generally speaking, inexperienced people cannot give utterance to correct views, and whenever the District Officer differs with the Educational Officer, people take the opportunity of sitting down in chairs, and without ceremony making known their thoughts and ideas; and if not, "right," and "it is so," are common words with them. The writer enquires whether up to this day anything right and correct has been done. He admits that the usual discussions have been gone through over and over again, and the same conclusions arrived at—viz., that masters are incompetent, books unsuited, &c.; but the real fact is that those who offer these opinions are wanting in experience, and therefore raise objections, without suggesting any remedy or amendment. He proceeds to say that all this has probably reached the ears of Government, and that it is a good opportunity to call for the opinions of able men upon Educational arrangements, as to the pay of masters, their ability, the books in use, and for a general investigation into the matter, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of evil and good prevailing,—at the same time devising some plan of eradicating the former. By doing this, it will soon be ascertained which Committee has performed its duty in an efficient manner.

The writer is of opinion that it should not suffice that Persian is taught, but that arguments and a series of tests



should be tried to ascertain the most beneficial system; and when this has been done, let the ruling be accordingly, &c., &c.

The writer goes on to hint that in some places ignorant men are members of the Educational Department, and the results as above stated. He does not think it right to make over a case so delicate to the people in general; and, in his opinion, the Report of the Director-General of Education cannot bear collation with that of other officers. He will never allow that even a Collector can perform such good work as a clever Inspector is doing; for doubtless the most difficult work is that of educating; to govern or command is easy; but to teach children what is right, to show them the ways of humanity and civilization, is, in truth, a most difficult task to perform. But to attack and reproach with imaginary arguments is only the result of eloquent oration and strength of mind; to enquire into its intrinsic work is quite another thing, &c., &c.

Under the heading "Delhi," it is said that the grain-dealers have been gambling extensively in grain, but will not purchase; "and in this purchase of words alone, lakhs of rupees profit have been made. The probable result will be the plundering of the grain stores, as, according to recent news, has been the case at Umballa and Bareilly. Thefts are frequent in the city; and on the 6th of August, ten or fifteen Goojurs, armed with clubs, attacked the "Burr Chowkee," and after beating the Military servants, took away all that came to hand. If this state of things is permitted, it will not be surprising if these people proceed to further outrages. The Government has demolished many of the gates of the city."

The *Neyar Akbar Ukhbar* of the 19th of August, and the *Rohilkund Ukhbar* of the 21st, do not require special notice.

The *Karnama Hind* of the 23rd of August remarks that the arrangements made by the Municipal Commissioners of



lucknow are not approved of by the grain-dealers, who have, it is said, complained to the Deputy Commissioner, but without success.

The *Sholator* of the 24th of August, the *Nusseem Jounpore* of the same date, and the *Ukmi-ool Ukhbar* of the 25th, do not call for special notice. The latter paper alludes to the death of the Chief of Kerowlee from an attack of cholera. It is said that this Chief has not left any sons, and a hope is expressed that through the favour of Government his cousin may be allowed to succeed him.

The *Nujm-ool Ukhbar* of the 25th of August comments on the want of success in the Curator's Department of the Punjab in the sale of books. The writer seems to think this a sort of shopkeeping or trading arrangement, which ought to be conducted in the same manner as trade is carried on in any other shop; "whereas in the present instance any common trader would have become bankrupt over and over again; but that the Government name saved it, and it will always be so." The writer thinks that generally the permission granted to traders to print books resulted in the traders looking only to their own profits, without caring for their sale, or the accuracy of the printing, and the consequence was that the works became so metamorphosed as to be scarcely recognizable; "besides which the price of books is not a stated price, and if ten students purchase books, they are found to be of ten different kinds—all varying in price; and people will not purchase from Government Agents or retail sellers: because the merchants have always been so deceitful that they sell their own books at much less price, so that the Government books might not find purchasers, and hence so few are sold, and there remains such a stock of books in this department," &c., &c.

The writer concludes by recommending a reform in this Department in the Punjab, and he thinks the "10 per cent



and postage," allowed by Government, "would be better expended in some other Department."

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 28th of August alludes to Colonel Keatinge having some time ago been sent by the Governor-General to Joudpore, for the purpose of doing away with the ill feeling which existed between the Maharajah and his Sirdars, and put an end to the misrule of the State. The writer regrets that the arrangements made have been unsuccessful. It appears that the Council which was to have ruled over the State has proved a failure; all the promises made at the time when the Council was established have been broken; and all that the Maharajah agreed to do is still undone;—in short, after the Council had gone on in great confusion for many months, the Dewan, who was the head of the Council, sent in his resignation. "It is said that all this is due to the neglect and carelessness of the Maharajah. The Thakoors sent up a petition to Government, in which, among other complaints, it was said that the Maharajah had placed all the affairs of the State in the hands of a slave-girl, and that even now there is an order to the effect that no servant of the State is to go before the Maharajah." It is further said "that the Members of the Council stand for hours at the doors of the female apartment, while the Maharajah is either sleeping the dream of ease, or helplessly drunk; and these people send the days' report into the apartments of the above mentioned slave-girl. The state of the Maharajah is this. He will neither work himself, nor let any one else work; and as he has lost all confidence in his servants and officers of the State, he does not heed the advice of the Government Officers."

The *Khair Khwah Punjab* of the 28th of August, and three previous numbers, do not call for special notice.

The *Mujma-ool Bharain* of the 26th is also wanting in noticeable matter.



The *Oudh Ukhbar* of the 24th of August reprints the Benares letter on the subject of scarcity of grain, and coincides with the writer in every particular.

The *Ukhbar Alum* of the 26th of August, the *Punjabee Ukhbar* of the 27th, and the *Meerut Gazette* of the 28th, do not require particular notice.

The *Jagut Samachar* of the 16th of August does not require special notice.

The *Benares Ukhbar* of the 19th of August quotes a paper named the *Sujan Bodhak* of the 2nd of August in reference to a murder perpetrated on account of the remarriage of a widow. It appears that at a village called Bhawurree, owing to the remarriage of a female named Gunga, a committee was formed on the 1st instant. A dispute arose, and a man named Suthna took hold of the woman's hand, and removed her from the committee, when three men arose from the assembly and beat and kicked him so severely that he died. The Medical Officer examined the body, and pronounced the cause of death to be the severe ill treatment he had experienced, and the three men who assaulted him are in custody.

The *Murdhurmint* of the 16th of August notices Bikaner news concerning some disagreement between the Maharajah and his Sirdars. The writer says that "the root of rebellion has not yet been out." He goes on to say,—“The pay of the Deputy Sahib, with his *Umla*, was formerly Rs. 8,000 yearly; it has now been sanctioned at Rs. 45,000! We cannot understand why this very great increase has been so suddenly made, for he has not yet done any work deserving of reward.” The editor adds that he has heard that the Maharajah of Bikaner being displeased with the Deputy, has sent for a Munshee from the Punjab.

The *Nagri Muir Gazette* of the 26th of August does not call for special notice.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.	WHEN RECEIVED.
			1869.	1869.
1	<i>Malwa Ukhbar,</i> ...	Indore, ...	Augt. 18th	Augt. 24th
2	<i>Ukhbar Alum,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 19th	" 24th
3	<i>Social Science Congress,</i> ...	Jeypore, ...	" 20th	" 24th
4	<i>Punjābee Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 20th	" 24th
5	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i>	Allygurh, ...	" 20th	" 24th
6	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 21st	" 24th
7	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 21st	" 24th
8	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 23rd	" 25th
9	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	" 15th	" 26th
10	<i>Bhiddia Bilass,</i> ...	Jummoo, ...	" 7th	" 26th
11	<i>Educational Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 20th	" 26th
12	<i>Unjumun Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 21st	" 26th
13	<i>Oordoo Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Moozuffernuggur, ...	" 23rd	" 26th
14	<i>Neyar Akbar Ukhbar,</i> ...	Bijnour, ...	" 19th	" 27th
15	<i>Rohilkund Ukhbar,</i> ...	Moradabad, ...	" 21st	" 27th
16	<i>Karnama Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 23rd	" 27th
17	<i>Sholatore,</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 24th	" 27th
18	<i>Nusseem Jounpore,</i> ...	Jounpore, ...	" 24th	" 27th
19	<i>Ukmil-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	" 25th	" 27th
20	<i>Nujm-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 25th	" 28th
21	<i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 28th	" 28th
22	<i>Khair Khwah Punjab,</i> ...	Goojranwalla, ...	(4 numbers.)	" 28th
23	<i>Mujma-ool Bharain,</i> ...	Loodiana, ...	" 26th	" 29th
24	<i>Oudh Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 24th	" 30th
25	<i>Ukhbar-i-Alum,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 23th	" 31st
26	<i>Punjabi Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 27th	" 31st
27	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 28th	" 31st
28	<i>Jagat Samachar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 16th	" 24th
29	<i>Ukhbar Benares,</i> ...	Benares, ...	" 19th	" 24th
30	<i>Murdhurmint,</i> ...	Joudpore, ...	" 16th	" 25th
31	<i>Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Moozuffernugger, ...	" 26th	" 26th

(True translation,)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

*Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press,*

DELHI :  
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*Upper India.*



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz.:

No.	Name of Paper	Where Published	Date	When Received
1	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
2	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
3	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
4	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
5	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
6	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
7	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
8	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
9	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
10	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
11	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
12	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
13	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
14	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
15	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
16	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
17	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
18	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
19	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881
20	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Calcutta	1881	1881